

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY. SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

INDIANS AGAIN.

We are favored by a friend with the perusal of a letter from Diamond Springs, bearing date April 30th. We quote, verbatim, the expressive language of the writer...

Can't Pass.—The Lynchburg (Va.) Republicans of March 27th, has the following paragraph: Mr. Crook, Lincoln's mail agent on the Alexandria road, made his first trip up on Saturday, and on passing Charlottesville, was waited on by a committee of citizens, who informed him in the most polite manner possible...

Local News.

THE WEATHER.—The present week has been warm and dry, but good growing weather. During the nights of Sunday and Monday, there was frost, and some little ice. The evenings have been cool through the week, but quite pleasant...

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Friday, the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas Seddon, of this city, was on business at American Fork. While in the settlement, opposite the residence of Mr. Wareham, his horse, which was of a very fractious kind, commenced jumping and prancing about the street...

REVOLUTION IN NEW MEXICO.

Governor Reucher heads it—Fort Marcy in possession of the revolutionists. LOS VEGAS, N. MEXICO, March 12, 1861. The stage arrived here this morning from Santa Fe, en route for the States, and as it was about leaving here on its way in an express arrived from Col. Fauntleroy, commanding this military department, to the commandant at Fort Union, ordering this officer to prepare for defense...

Eastern News.

A RIVAL TO WEST POINT.—On Thursday, March 28th, the annual drill of the South Carolina cadets at Charleston took place before Brigadier-General Beauregard and the board of visitors. The battalion commanded by Captain J. B. Thomas manual, to the great delight of a large crowd of spectators. After giving an extended account of the display, the Mercury adds: The cadets proved their capacity in the difficulties consequent upon the secession of South Carolina, and dis-

serve, as we have no doubt they will receive a prominent place in the army of the Confederate States. We see no reason why the graduates of this institution may not rival the graduates of West Point. They have both the ambition and the capacity. We may also add, they have the best wishes of the citizens of South Carolina. And, in conclusion, we can assure them that General Beauregard paid a high compliment to the institution, and expressed himself well pleased with the parade.

A bill was passed in the legislature of Virginia a few days ago, to encourage shipbuilding in that state. The bill provides that on satisfactory proof that a vessel of 200 tons and upwards (four-fifths of which is owned by resident citizens) has been built in Virginia subsequent to the passage of this act, the first auditor shall pay the owners \$3 per ton, if she be less than 500 tons burden, and \$5 per ton, if she be of no less burden than 500 tons. The appropriation for the above object shall not exceed \$25,000 per year, and continue five years.

Can't Pass.—The Lynchburg (Va.) Republicans of March 27th, has the following paragraph: Mr. Crook, Lincoln's mail agent on the Alexandria road, made his first trip up on Saturday, and on passing Charlottesville, was waited on by a committee of citizens, who informed him in the most polite manner possible, that he had better throw up his commission and retire from public service, or he would be dealt with according to the deserts of a Black Republican, who would never be permitted to scatter his foul teaching over Virginia soil. Mr. C., thinking "discretion the better part of valor," consented to resign on his return to Alexandria, and he was permitted to pass. It is also stated that the said gentleman, upon reaching this city, Saturday evening, made a castle of his mail car, from which he was afraid to budge and come out in the city; but remained safely ensconced in it, until his departure yesterday morning, sending the mail up by a substitute.

PELAGIC CONDITION OF THINGS.—Says the New York Times: Never was the nation in greater embarrassment. We confess our inability to enforce the most important laws we enact, and sit passively down and see them violated, without raising a finger. How can we maintain any national spirit under such humiliation? We take the step of all others most calculated to alienate the border States and foreign nations. We can neither collect our revenue nor afford protection. Who, under such circumstances, would dare to embark in any enterprise? How much revenue can be collected in Northern ports? No one can answer these questions. Is not such uncertainty the greatest of all evils? A state of war would be almost preferable. It would be the beginning of an end. Thus far we seem to be without direction or purpose, or the means of enforcing our purpose if we had any.

TRAGEDY AT THE NORTH.—At the opening of the U. S. District court at Boston, recently, Judge Sprague, in his charge to the grand jury, after holding that the assemblage of a body of men for the purpose of subverting the government, at any place, by taking forcible possession of any fort, arsenal, or other property of the United States, constitutes treason, continued as follows: "If such acts have been committed anywhere within the United States, it may become a material inquiry how far persons who are not present with the body of men so assembled, may, although distant, be involved in the guilt and subject to the penalties of treason. It was he actually levied, 'all those who perform any part, however minute or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors. Thus, if a person in league with those who are levying war send them arms, provisions, money or intelligence for the purpose of aiding them, he may be a traitor, however distant from their place of assemblage. Therefore, if the actual assemblage be at Charleston or at New Orleans, any person owing allegiance to the United States, however distant he may be, may become a traitor by being in conspiracy with them, and rendering them assistance. It is possible, therefore, that such acts may be within the jurisdiction of this court so far as to be proper subjects for your investigation."

REPUBLICANS IN TEXAS, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE, TO OPPOSE THE JURISDICTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. It is rumored that he has had an interview with the Cabinet, with a view to informing them of the real sentiments of the people in the Lone Star state.

Reliable advices from Richmond give information that a secret movement is on foot for the purpose of precipitating a revolution in the localities where the secession fever is rife: "Richmond, Va., 1861. "Your presence is particularly requested at Richmond, on the day of —, to consult with the friends of southern rights as to the course which Virginia should pursue in the present emergency. Please bring with you, or send, a full delegation of true and reliable men from your own county; and, if convenient, and the same object in the surrounding counties."

"On arriving at Richmond, report yourself and companions immediately to — at —. "Signed by Samuel Woods, of Barbours; J. B. Chambliss, of Greensville; Charles F. Collier, of Petersburg; John A. Barnum, of Augusta; Henry A. Wise, of Princess Anne; John T. Anderson, of Botetourt; William F. Gordon, of Albemarle; T. Jefferson Baudolph, of Albemarle; James W. Sheffield, of Smyth."

"Taking this in connection with the fact that Benjamin McCulloch, the Texan ranger, is in Virginia stirring up secession, purchasing arms, securing recruits, and doing all the mischief he can against the Federal Government, there is reason to fear that a dead set will be made to coerce and intimidate the Virginia convention into a vote in favor of separation."

The War Department has received information that a movement is on foot to excite a border foray between Virginia and the District of Columbia, so that the Federal Capitol may be suddenly seized and transferred to the Confederate States of America, and thus compel a recognition from foreign powers as the only true government.

DIAMONDS IN BUTTE.—We understand that John S. Bassett, of Cherokee, Va., found, a few days since, in his mining claim at that place, what has been pronounced a diamond by Young, a jeweler of this town. It was found by him while puddling clay for washing. We understand also, that S. Glass some time since found two stones of the same description, which he sent to New York, and which were also pronounced diamonds. —Butte Democrat, April 6th.

The Sincer Age of the 13th has the following under the heading "JUMPING CLAIMS."

"We understand that a brick battery is being done in this line in and about Virginia City, at this time. From reports, it would appear that there is an organized company, who make a business of watching the development of all the best ledges in the country, and at the moment they begin to attain a real market value, pounce upon them, and with or without pretext, maintain possession by brute force, in defiance of law and equity. The disorganized condition of affairs at this time affords this class of men a fine opportunity to drive a thriving business, an opportunity which they have improved by taking violent possession of portions of the most valuable ground in the Territory, and to the destruction of the best interests of the State. Every jumping enterprise is neither more nor less than a warning to capitalists against making investments in Nevada, and, in our humble opinion, unless some decisive step is taken by the judiciary within the next thirty days, we may consider the year 1861 as lost to us—that we will make no advance in civilization, no development of our resources, no increase in our wealth. We may consider ourselves fortunate if we do not retrograde. * * * In view of the exigencies of the case, and the vast interests depending on a prompt enforcement of law, we suggest that the citizens, so many of them as are law and order men, unite in a petition to the Utah and New Nevada—urging him to perform the functions of his office as heretofore, and pledging themselves to sustain him in so doing by every means in their power."

GOVERNOR NYE, OF NEVADA. It seems that President Lincoln has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, James W. Nye, of New York, as Governor of the new Territory of Nevada. General Nye will prove a Jolly Governor, and we congratulate the good people of the Washoe region on his fate.

The General was an old Barboursian, who came early into the republican camp, where, ever since, he has been immensely popular. He has done a vast deal of stamping, and when he rises for a speech, his hearers always expect to go into a broad grin forthwith. He can talk longer, tell more good stories, squeeze more juice out of a dry subject, and keep an audience longer on the floor, than any man going in the Empire State.

When the control of the police of New York was wrested out of the hands of Fernando Wood—when, in other words, the old "Municipal police" of New York were discharged and the "Metropolitan police" organized—General Nye was appointed one of the Commissioners, though not without very serious objections on the part of a great many sober-sided republicans who had not a proper appreciation of merry eloquence.

Inside the commission the General was soon head of it, with a political power in his hands compared with which that of the stripped Mayor was not worth naming. The newspapers made a good deal of noise about a house and lot that the police were said to be purchasing to present to their chief—some of the men whose voluntary contributions went to

make up the purchase money, complaining privately that the tax was too heavy for them. In May, 1859, the General retired from his position, and a great dinner was given, memorable in the annals of big complimentary dinners. Some year or two ago the General found great difficulty in hitching his horse with the animal that Gov. Morgan drove, and when the Republican Convention met, the fact that no resolutions of compliment to the good Governor were passed or even reported by the committee on resolutions, was popularly attributed to Nye, who was on the committee. When Mr. Seward was making his tour to the West during the late Presidential campaign, Gen. Nye was along, and the party was surely none the less merry on his account. His experience as Police Commissioner among the rogues of New York will be invaluable in his new field.

The General had a brother, Capt. Nye, who was well known in this State until lately, as a Democratic politician.—San Francisco Bulletin, April 13th.

Foreign News. GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Commons Mr. Henry called attention to what he termed the active interference of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs in promoting Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important dispatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples.

Sir T. Bowyer denounced the policy of the foreign office as fatal to the interests of this country, and which in the end must lead to war.

Mr. Gregory had given notice to the House of Commons of his intention, on an early day, to call the attention of Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

The late Duchess of Kent was to be buried at St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, on Monday, the 25th of March.

The funeral was to be conducted with the strictest privacy, and no tickets of admission to the chapel would be issued. It is understood that the court mourning for her late royal highness will be for six weeks.

An address of condolence to Queen Victoria was agreed to by both houses of Parliament.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Observer writes: Through there is nothing here resembling in outward look your great revival of 1857-8, or the Irish revival of 1859-60, yet I am convinced that a greater work of the Holy Spirit, England never enjoyed than that which now stirs the masses to their utmost depth. Nor is the work confined to London. Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and other large towns are sharing more or less largely. But greater than all, the quiet little country villages and hamlets are rejoicing in the blessing.

The Times says: The total cost of the new barracks at Colchester is estimated at £20,000. Upwards of £38,000 has already been expended in the purchase of lands required for the proposed buildings.

A vote of £10,000 is to be applied for this session for Watley barracks, Brentwood.

A converted pickpocket is the latest orthodox sensation in London. Crowds go to hear his sermons which are very ordinary and even vulgar in style.

The Court of Sessions in Scotland, has unanimously decided that, by the law of Scotland, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is civilly null.

FRANCE. The Comte de Paris has authorized the publication of two new daily papers in Paris. One is to be called Le Temps, and the other La France Libérale.

In the Senate, Senator Boissy expressed no regret that in the draft address no mention was made of the navy, which would render such great service in a war with England, which he desired. This remark was received with expressions of dissatisfaction. Senator Boissy maintained that the benefit of the English alliance had been exaggerated, and declared that a great majority of the country were of his opinion. He further attacked England on the subject of the arrangements respecting passports.

A FLEET TO BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES. PARIS, Sunday, March 10. The French and English governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. This suggestion came from England, and France will furnish on her part three of her first-class new frigates; the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The precise object of this fleet it will be impossible to ascertain, as it will probably sail with sealed orders. We may surmise, however, that it is intended as an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States—as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the great republic. The idea is said to have been provoked in the English cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States. We do not suppose, of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects. But it is the custom to send fleets "of observation," when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and, while observing, to pick up any little advantage that may offer for themselves; or, when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats, now and then, secondly between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment.

Spain, also, though not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships, and material.

ITALY. In the sitting of the Turin chamber government submitted a project of law proposing that all public acts should in

future commence with the words "Victor Emmanuel II, by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy."

TURKEY. The calling out of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bosnia, by means of beacon fires, has been ordered to take place with the least possible delay.

It is said that the Turkish troops have been defeated at Gazzo.

The news from Bosnia is of an alarming character. The whole Herzegovina is in a state of revolution, being supported by the Montenegrins.

The fighting has become general. Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BY PONY. THE PONY which arrived on the evening of the 27th, brought the following intelligence from the East: RIOT AT BALTIMORE. A St. Louis dispatch of the 19th, states that a terrible riot had taken place in Baltimore that day, on the occasion of the passage of northern troops through the city on their way to Washington. The railroad track was taken up, and the troops, who attempted to march through the city, were attacked by a mob with bricks and stones, and then fired upon. The fire was returned. Two of the 7th regiment of Massachusetts troops were reported killed, and several wounded; the soldiers are reported to have killed ten citizens.

Baltimore dispatches of the 20th, state that the Melville Bridge on the Northern Central Road, and between Woodbury and Mount Washington, had been burned down. A bridge on the Northern Central Road, and one on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road had also gone. The troops would have to go by railroad to Havre de Grace, thence by water to Annapolis, Maryland. The railroad bridge, three miles north of Baltimore, was reported to be burned. Bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace had also been destroyed or rendered useless.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Baltimore. Stores were closed, business was suspended, and a general state of dread prevailed. Parties had marched to the telegraph office and cut the wires.

It is stated that eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers were killed, and four citizens and eight soldiers wounded.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, declined by telegraph, to let any more armed troops pass through Baltimore.

In reply, the President said that no more troops would be brought through Baltimore, provided that they were allowed to pass around the city without molestation.

The governor of Massachusetts sent the following dispatch to the mayor of Baltimore: "I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in battle, to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this commonwealth."

[Signed] "J. A. ANDREW, Gov. of Mass."

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, replied: "Owing to communication being stopped between here and Philadelphia, I cannot send the bodies of the men, killed in the riot here, but shall embalm and keep them subject to your order. I and the Governor regret the affair as much as any one. Our people viewed it as an invasion. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it, but it was impossible. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have war of sections?"

"Baltimore claims the right to pay all expenses."

The Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry, and threatened to attack it. The commander replied that he would be compelled to defend it, and would fire on the city.

It was reported that General Cadwallader's mansion, nineteen miles from Baltimore, had been fired.

The people of Chambersburg were fortifying against invasion, as fears were entertained that the Maryland volunteers would make a demonstration on that place.

A private dispatch from Baltimore said: The Union men had no hope, unless the government occupied the city with an overwhelming force.

A private dispatch received at New York, from Baltimore, says: "Our police force and many military companies were openly against the government."

Col. Small's regiment had arrived in Philadelphia. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown at them by the mob at Baltimore. A large number of the troops were missing. They had separated from their comrades during the march.

The news of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore had created great excitement at Camp Curtin, Pa. The troops there were swearing vengeance.

A resident of Kent County, Maryland, had received information that the negroes were burning the houses of the whites. Two of his buildings had already been destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. Fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiers were at the Washington hospital.

Six thousand troops were under arms in the Capitol, including two thousand regulars, and four batteries of flying artillery. Col. Smith was confident that he could, with that force, defend the city against any force likely to be brought against it.

The clerks of the state department had been formed into a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury had received orders to immediately repair to the department, on the first invasion of the city. The clerks of the other departments were directed to be similarly watchful. In addition to the military force that had been placed in the public buildings, the government was actively preparing for all emergencies.

The Kansas men in Washington had

formed a company of seventy-five men, called the Frontier Guard. They had been given the post of honor in the east room of the President's house.

No measures were in progress for discontinuing any of the southern mails. The Post-master General had discretion to suspend them only in case of obstruction.

The N. Y. Evening Post claims to have heard from a reliable source, that President Jefferson Davis, at the head of the Confederate army, was within twenty-four hours' march of Washington.

NEW YORK. The first military division, numbering seven thousand men, had been offered to the government, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Intense excitement prevailed among the military at the Baltimore news.

The Chamber of Commerce passed the following—Resolved that the government ought to issue a proclamation that all persons privateering, under Davis' commissions, be dealt with as pirates, and that the government immediately blockade every Southern port.

\$122,000 had been subscribed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in aid of the volunteers.

General Wool would make the head quarters of the Department of the East at New York.

The excitement at the recruiting stations was unprecedented. The 1st N. Y. Regiment was completed to one thousand men, and orders were expected to master them into the United States service.

Col. Elsworth had enrolled six hundred men in his Zouave regiment, and the ranks were to be immediately filled and the whole uniformed, equipped and in Washington before the 23d.

The New York marine artillery, with six field pieces, started for Washington on the 20th. One thousand Rhode Islanders, under Gov. Sprague, were to arrive at New York that day.

Gov. Morgan had issued his requisition for the 6th, 12th, and 71st regiments to start for Washington the same day.

The 7th regiment had left for Washington. Broadway was thronged with people as they passed down, and the famous regiment was lustily cheered and showered with bouquets. They took their howitzers, and each man had a brace of revolvers in addition to his musket.

A club for the "benefit of traitors" had been formed at Brooklyn.

A German regiment had been formed and would be ready for service, and was composed of those who had served in Europe.

The 5th Massachusetts Regiment, and a company of flying artillery, arrived at New York on the 22d; also a battalion of rifles. In six days Massachusetts had furnished five regiments of infantry, a battalion of rifles, and a company of flying artillery.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had supplied their vessels with common muskets, entrenchments and ammunition, to secure protection to passengers and treasure. Orders went out some time since to send their bows with iron so as to enable them to run down privateers or pirates that might attempt their capture.

The negro population of New York City and State were about to form a mounted rifle regiment, to aid the Northern Confederacy.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Boston Common Council had appropriated 100,000 dollars to provide for soldiers enlisting from that city. The people were greatly excited by the news from Baltimore and the attack on her soldiers.

Fletcher Webster, of Boston, son of Daniel Webster, had raised a regiment to be commanded by himself.

No clearances were to be granted to vessels for any port south of Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA. Gov. Curtin had issued a proclamation, convening the legislature, on April 30th, to act in relation to the present condition of the country.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the government had taken possession of the Baltimore road. No trains leaving were there for Wilmington.

It was reported in Philadelphia that the President would call additional troops from the faithful States to make up for the deficiency caused by the refusal of others to furnish their quota.

OHIO. A dispatch from Pittsburg states that 1,700 volunteers from Ohio had arrived, en route for Washington. Gov. Dennison telegraphed them to remain until further orders, in consequence of a rumored attack on Cincinnati.

The American ensign had been displayed from St. Paul's cathedral at Pittsburg, and the Irish there were swelling largely the ranks of the volunteers.

VIRGINIA. Several Northern men had been expelled from Richmond.

The Confederate flag was flying. It is stated by parties, direct from Richmond, that the ordinance of secession had been publicly proclaimed on the 18th. The vote on its passage was kept secret.

Gov. Letcher's reply, to Secretary Cameron, calling for the quota of troops, concluded thus: "Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and your requisition made upon me for such an object, in my judgment, is not within the powers of the Constitution or the act of 1795, and will not be complied with."

"You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited to the South."

Lieut. Jones, in command at Harper's Ferry, on receiving information that six hundred Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road, to seize the arsenal, put pipes of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the pickets guard. He then gave the alarm, and the garrison was set on fire by powder fuses, when he began to retreat. He is reported to have lost three men, 15,000 stand of arms were destroyed. The lieutenant and command made a forced march of thirty miles by night, and so escaped.

A later dispatch states that Harper's Ferry was occupied by three thousand men, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Virginians were rapidly assembling there.

Fire thousand were expected. The supposed destination was Washington city.

Governor Letcher had issued orders to seize the Custom House at Wheeling, but Wheeling was strong for the Union, and on the night of the 19th, it was granted by the Mayor. The citizens were greatly excited at the news, and declared that they would stand by the stars and stripes.

Secession, TWO AND TWO. Mr. Breckinridge had addressed a large audience at Louisville, denouncing Lincoln's proclamation as illegal, saying he could not make his call for 75,000 troops efficient, till after the meeting of Congress, and proposed that Kentucky should present herself to Congress on the fourth of July, by her senators and representatives, protesting against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword. Meanwhile, that Kentucky should call a convention to aid her congressmen in presenting such a protest. Should that fail, the honor, interest and duty of Kentucky would unite her with the South.

The authorities of Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., were forming a military alliance to preserve peace between the three cities.

Governor Magoffin was trying to get the banks to lend half a million dollars to arm for defense.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 20th, a secession flag was hoisted and carried through the streets by a mounted company. Great excitement was manifested, and secession was the prevailing sentiment.

On the same day, the arms and munitions of war at the arsenal in Liberty, Clay county, were taken by the citizens to defend themselves against a mob of desperadoes.

Two thousand stand of arms had been furnished the citizens at Fort Independence, the commander at that post had accepted the services of three hundred volunteers to guard the arsenal, pending the arrival of troops from Fort Kearney.

James H. Tooke, the newly-appointed mail agent on the North Missouri Railroad, was met by a crowd of secessionists at a station between St. Charles and St. Joseph, and threatened with hanging, if he came that way again.

Sixty-one companies had been enrolled in Illinois, and were awaiting orders to march.

Enlistments at Wilmington, Delaware, were at the rate of from seventy to one hundred per day. Delaware will send her full quota of troops.

A secession paper at Wilmington had been obliged to hoist the American flag.

The Delaware State arms are in the possession of the secessionists.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 20th, states that the steamship Star of the West was taken as a prize to the Confederate States at Indisole, by the Galveston volunteers, who had captured her without resistance—she had on board from eight to nine hundred barrels of provisions.

The steamer Havanna had been purchased by the Confederacy, to be transformed into a war steamer. She is to carry eight guns and one pivot gun.

The schooner L. C. West, had been seized with a large quantity of arms shipped at Hartford, Connecticut, for the South.

Eighty thousand cartridges had been seized by the sheriff of Amboy, at the factory, destined for the South, and the factory was threatened with destruction.

A sympathetic war feeling with the North is said to be aroused in Canada, and that six hundred men from Quebec, and a large body from Montreal were coming to Boston to enlist in the regular U. S. army.

A captain of a merchantman, direct from Pensacola, reports that Fort Pickens has now eight hundred men, and seven vessels are lying outside ready for action.

EUROPEAN. The British Greek residents were proposing Prince Alfred, of England, as king of Greece.

It was reported that a treaty had been concluded between France and Russia.

Warlike rumors were prevalent at Paris and in Italy.

The Magyar had invited Garibaldi to action, saying that at his bidding, half a million of men would be ready. Garibaldi had replied vaguely.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC BY PONY. [From News Extra of May 2.]

The Pony Express with eastern advices up to the morning of the 26th ult., arrived here last evening about 7 o'clock. The present dispatches reveal a terrible state of excitement everywhere throughout the States, and the people were living under a constant apprehension of coming civil war. For prudential purposes, no doubt, the South had ceased to communicate, so much of its intentions by telegraph, as have, consequently, little but changing rumour from that quarter, while from the North we have an abundance of dispatches about warlike preparations, the marching of volunteer companies, the marching of regiments, and the offers of loans of money to the Northern Government for the prosecution of the war, and the subscriptions for the families of volunteers.

MARYLAND.—FURTHER OF THE BALTIMORE RIOT. Our first dispatch from St. Louis on the evening of the 23d, states that Major Alberger, of Buffalo, who had been several months at Baltimore, arrived in New York yesterday with several other gentlemen. He reported a fearful condition of things: streets barricaded, shoters of houses loopholed for musketry, and every gun store employed. It was believed that a northern man's life was not worth a hour's purchase, when the next gun was fired. It was reported that the first Union men were fleeing for their lives. There were nothing but secession flags flying in Baltimore. No man dared to proclaim himself in favor of the Union. A vigilance committee held permanent session at Barnum's Hotel and "supported" every stranger. Armed men were stationed to prevent the rebuilding of bridges.

Hoo. Morris Lowry, special messenger from Washington, states that he anticipated